

Volume XV, Numbers 1-46: September 10, 1945, through August 12, 1946

Volume XV, Numbers 1-46: September 10, 1945, through August 12, 1946

Television. Apr 15—8; Aug 5—3
 Transportation. (See also Aviation
 Shipping, and Travel) Apr 29—7;
 May 6—2; July 29—1
 Trans-Jordan. Nov 12—7; June 3—5
 Travel. May 6—2, 4; June 10—4; July
 29—1
 Trieste. (See also World War II, Peace
 plans) Mar 25—8; July 8—6; July
 29—4
 (Concluded on page 7, column 4)

(Concluded on page 7, column 4)

UN General Assembly Ready to Meet in N. Y. Annual Index

Attention to Center on Franco Spain and Security Council Veto

(Concluded from page 8)

In early autumn, Flushing, New York, will play host to the second half of the first session of the United Nations General Assembly. The first half, which was held in London for five weeks from January 10 to February 2, set up machinery to make the dreams of the San Francisco Charter operative for international peace. In the meeting beginning September 23, delegates from the 51 member nations will have ample opportunities to prove that their earlier blueprints are in workable order.

This meeting was first scheduled for September 3. When the Big Four foreign Ministers agreed the Paris Peace Conference should start July 1, United Nations officials decided to postpone their meeting. To have met the September 3 date would have permitted them only a month for making important treaty decisions in Paris and travelling to the United States. The General Assembly's membership includes almost all of the independent states of the earth. It still excludes enemy powers, but may consider admitting Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Finland, and Hungary if suitable treaties with these countries are decided at the peace conference now under way in Paris. Germany and Japan will not be eligible until their treaties are concluded and occupation troops withdrawn. Afghanistan, Albania, Trans-Jordan, and the Mongolian People's Republic have already formally requested membership. Sweden, Siam, Iceland, and Eire are expected to do so in the near future. Portugal and Switzerland, traditionally neutral nations, are not members. Spain is barred as long as it tolerates the Franco regime put into power with Axis aid.

Assembly Procedure

The San Francisco Charter left it to the General Assembly to adopt its own rules of procedure. Chinese, French, English, Russian, and Spanish were chosen its official languages. All speeches must be given or interpreted in English and French, the working languages. The General Assembly has designated a Technical Advisory Committee on Information to inform peoples of the world about the aims and activities of the United Nations. This committee cannot publish "propaganda," but it is obligated to release facts and information to the public.

One of the first commissions the Assembly established is dealing with the problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy. So far this commission has not succeeded in preparing a working plan acceptable to the Security Council; if it can provide such a plan, that will be on the program for the fall meeting.

The business of the United Nations is conducted by the General Assembly. It can make contracts, acquire and dispose of property, and carry on legal proceedings. It voted a 21-million-dollar budget to which all member nations contribute.

Right now the General Assembly is trying to locate a "capital" for the nameless United Nations. It formulated an agreement with the United States Government to buy suitable



Paul-Henri Spaak, President of the United Nations General Assembly

property in this country. The property it acquires will be an "international zone," tax-free, and subject to other privileges now accorded United States government property. The United Nations will own the zone.

It has already picked fifteen sites in Westchester County, New York, and Fairfield County, Connecticut, which are suitable, but residents of these counties do not want the zone there. When the Assembly convenes in Flushing, the site of the 1939 world's fair, New York will carry on an extensive propaganda campaign to have Flushing selected as the United Nations' permanent home.

The principal political question on the agenda is that of the Franco regime in Spain. England wants the Assembly to decide on the legal points involved in the Russo-Polish demand that all members of the United Nations break diplomatic relations with Spain. This demand was discussed by the Security Council, but since no agreement could be reached, the discussion will be sent without recommendations to the General Assembly for further information.

Dr. Herbert V. Evatt of Australia has said that he will raise the question of the veto power of the five permanent members of the Security Council. However, Russia has already stated that she will not surrender the veto power no matter how much discussion is held about the matter in Assembly sessions.

Also on the agenda are reports from the Economic and Social Council and the International Court of Justice,

other principal organs of the United Nations. The Economic and Social Council consists of 18 members elected by the Assembly. It supervises the activities of nine organizations. One of these, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, will end in March, 1947. The others are permanent. In addition to its subcommittees, the Economic and Social Council collaborates with national labor organizations like the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations in the United States.

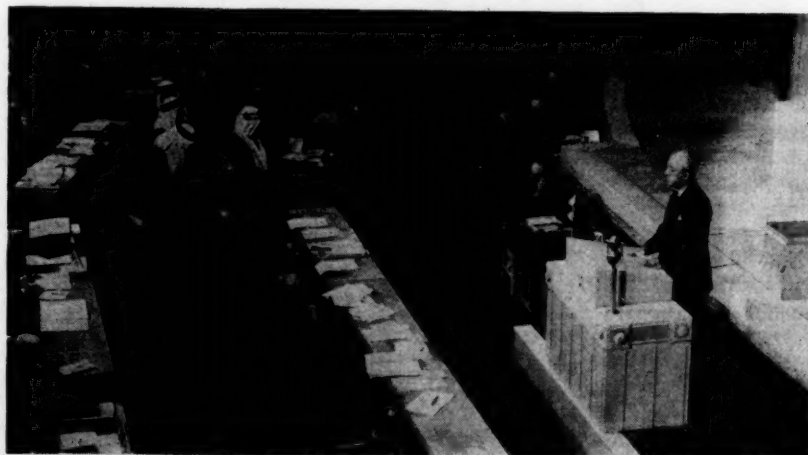
Any question may be referred by the General Assembly to the International Court of Justice. The General Assembly may send Siam's boundary dispute with France to the Court, although Britain and the United States are urging Siam and France to reach their own agreement independently.

Member nations have the right to demand consideration of any questions. The only questions prohibited are those which are already being discussed by the Security Council. The Assembly may make decisions on important questions by a two-thirds vote, but may not take action without the vote of the Security Council, which demands unanimity among Russia, France, Britain, China, and the United States.

Assembly Studies

Reports will be made by the new World Health Organization, the Commission on Human Rights and the sub-commission on the Status of Women, the Economic and Employment Commission, and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs functioned under the League of Nations and was one of its most successful branches. Probably the Assembly will set up a commission to make population studies.

Presiding officer at the session will be Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgian Foreign Minister who was nominated for the presidency by Britain and the United States. Spaak headed the nine-man Belgian delegation to the San Francisco Conference and proved there his statesmanship. He defined the role of small nations as "to do nothing to make more difficult an agreement between the great powers and to defend at the same time the essential interests, moral and material, which they represent."



Secretary of State James Byrnes addressing the United Nations Assembly in London last January

Truman, Harry S. Sept 17-8; Dec 17-1; Jan 21-1; Feb 4-1; June 17-3; Aug 5-8
Turkey. Nov 19-5; Jan 14-4; Jan 21-5; Feb 4-5; Mar 25-5; June 3-5; Aug 5-5

U

Unemployment. See Employment bill. Unemployment pay. Oct 15-1
United Kingdom. See Great Britain
United Mine Workers. Nov 5-3; Dec 3-5; Dec 10-4; Feb 4-5; Mar 25-4; Apr 29-4

United Nations:

Special issue. Jan 7
General Assembly. Jan 14-4; Jan 21-1, 4; Feb 4-1, 4; Feb 11-3; Mar 11-8; Aug 12-1
General references. Sept 10-4; Oct 1-5; Nov 12-4; Dec 10-4; Dec 17-4; Feb 18-5; Apr 15-5; Apr 29-4; May 20-4; June 10-3; July 29-4; Aug 12-1
International Court. Mar 18-4; Apr 8-4; July 29-3
Military force. Mar 25-4
Security Council. Feb 4-4; Apr 1-4; Apr 8-4, 8; Apr 15-4; May 13-4; July 1-4
Trustships. Feb 4-1
United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization. Oct 29-5
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Sept 17-1; Nov 19-4; Nov 26-4; Apr 8-4; May 27-6

United States:

Budget and taxes. Oct 15-4; Feb 4-1, 4; Mar 4-3; July 29-5
Foreign relations. Sept 24-7; Nov 5-4; Dec 10-4; Dec 17-1; Jan 14-3; Feb 25-5; Mar 11-3, 8; Mar 18-1, 2, 3; Mar 25-3, 5; Apr 1-3, 8; Apr 8-4; May 6-4; May 20-1; May 27-1; June 17-8; June 24-3; Aug 5-5
Government and politics. Nov 19-4; Jan 14-5; Jan 21-1; Jan 28-7; Apr 15-5; Apr 29-1; May 13-4; May 20-1; July 1-1, 4; July 15-7; July 22-4; July 29-4, 5, 8
Reconversion. Sept 10-3, 4; Sept 17-4; Oct 22-4; Jan 28-4; Mar 11-3; May 13-1
Regional development. Mar 4-3
Uruguay. Sept 24-5; Aug 12-1
U. S. S. R. See Russia

V

Vargas, Getulio. See Brazil
Venezuela. Oct 29-4; Nov 5-5
Veterans. Apr 15-6; May 20-1; Aug 5-1
Vinson, Fred. June 17-4
Virgin Islands. May 20-5

W

Wage-price control. (See also Inflation and OPA) Nov 12-4; Dec 3-5; Dec 17-5; Jan 21-4; Feb 18-5; Mar 4-1; July 1-4; July 15-1; July 29-4; Aug 5-8
Wages. Jan 28-5
Wang Shih-chieh. Sept 10-8
War, causes of. Jan 7-5; Feb 25-3
War Production Board. Oct 22-4; Nov 19-5
Wavell, Archibald. Mar 4-5
White House. Feb 4-4
Wofford, Harris. Feb 25-8
Women, equal rights legislation. Oct 29-4
World bank and fund. Mar 25-8
World Federation of Trade Unions. Oct 15-5
World government. (See also League of Nations and United Nations) Oct 29-5; Jan 7-6; Feb 25-8; Mar 11-3; Apr 15-7; June 3-3
World War II:
Air power, use of. Nov 12-5; Feb 11-3; Mar 25-4
Chronology. Sept 10-4, 7; Dec 17-6
Expenditures. Sept 10-4; May 13-5
Lend-lease. Sept 17-4
Map. Sept 10-7
Negroes in. Feb 25-5
Peace plans. Sept 10-1, 8; Sept 24-4; Oct 1-4; Oct 8-4; Oct 15-4; Dec 17-4; Jan 14-3; Feb 25-4; Mar 25-8; May 20-4; June 10-1; June 17-1; July 1-1; July 8-6; July 15-5; July 22-1; July 29-1; Aug 12-5
Pearl Harbor investigation. Sept 17-5; Nov 26-4; Dec 3-5; July 29-5
Potsdam conference. Sept 10-6; Dec 17-6
War criminals. Oct 22-5; Oct 29-4; Nov 5-1; Dec 3-4; Dec 10-5; July 8-6
Wyatt, Wilson. Feb 25-1, 5; July 22-1

Y

Yemen. Nov 12-7
Youth Organizations. Feb 25-8; Apr 1-5
Yugoslavia. Nov 26-5; Dec 10-1, 7; July 1-4; July 8-6; July 29-4